

Michelle Slaughter, Judge, Texas §
Court of Criminal Appeals, §
§
David Newell, Judge, Texas §
Court of Criminal Appeals; §
§
Deana Williamson, Clerk, Texas §
Court of Criminal Appeals; §
§
Nathan Hecht, Chief Justice, §
Texas Supreme Court; §
§
Blake Hawthorne, Clerk, Texas §
Supreme Court; §
§
Christopher A. Prine, Clerk §
Fourteenth Court of Appeals; §
§
Jeffery D. Kyle, Clerk, Texas §
Third Court of Appeals; §
§
James D. Blacklock, Judge, §
Texas Supreme Court; §
§
Debra Lehrmann, Judge, Texas §
Supreme Court; §
§
John Phillip Devine, Judge, §
Texas Supreme Court; §
§
Paul Green, Judge, Texas §
Supreme Court; §
§
John Brown, Judge, Texas §
Supreme Court; §
§

Jeffrey S. Boyd, Judge, §
Texas Supreme Court; §
§
Brett Busby, Judge, §
Texas Supreme Court; §
§
Eva Guzman, Judge, §
Texas Supreme Court; §
§
All person(s) whom allegedly §
were or are employed in the §
Texas Court of Criminal Appeals §
under the guise of a "staff §
writ attorney" and not being §
officially appointed as a §
Court Commissioner of the §
court from September 2012 to §
current; §
§
Matthew Bender & Company, Inc.; §
§
Thompson Prometric (aka West §
Law®); §
§
Tammy Chapman, Supervisor, §
Texas Dept. of Criminal §
Justice; §
§
~~Margarita~~ §
~~Martha~~ Thomas, Admin. Asst., §
Texas Dept of Criminal Justice; §
§
M. Cervantes, Admin. Asst., §
Texas Dept. of Criminal Justice; §
§
defendant(s). §

ORIGINAL PETITION REQUEST

TO THE HONORABLE JUDGE OF SAID COURT:

NOW COMES, Anthony Norman, herein "Plaintiff", who files this Original Petition Request seeking INJUNCTIVE RELIEF, RELIEF FROM, AND COMPENSATORY DAMAGES for specific ultra vires acts, and negligence which has resulted in Civil Rights violations under Federal Law. Specified defendant(s) have either failed / refused to act when required to do so by law, or have engaged in practices utilizing the power of the State of Texas to unlawfully violate the Plaintiff's rights utilizing a common scheme (criminal enterprise in violation of: (18 USC §1961) / (18 USC §1962) RACKETEERING INFLUENCED CORRUPT ORGANIZATIONS acting UNDER COLOR OF STATE LAW in violation of (18 USC §241) Klu Klux Klan Act, and (42 USC §1983) conspiracy to violate civil rights.

Plaintiff, further seeks INJUNCTIVE RELIEF from the Court in order to compel the U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Texas to present Plaintiff's complaints of violation(s) of U.S. Criminal Law by specific State of Texas Officials, and others holding themselves out as officials, whom have committed Mail Fraud (18 USC §1341), (18 USC §1343) Wire / Honest Services Fraud, RICO Act Violations (18 USC §1962), and Civil Rights Violations, to a Federal Special Grand Jury of the Western District of Texas as required by any citizen (18 USC §3332).

Further, Plaintiff seeks mandamus relief in bar of state defendant(s)' Ultra Vires acts, and for specific performance: RENDERING JUDGMENT of long delayed judicial instruments (- MINISTERIAL DUTIES) in the Plaintiff's pending petitions to the various cited courts.

In support, the Plaintiff would show:

1. JURISDICTION

Plaintiff, files this Original Petition pursuant to:

A. 18 USC§1962, 42 USC§1983, 18 USC§1341 (Mail Fraud), and 18 USC§1343 (Wire Fraud / Honest Services Fraud);

B. The subject matter in controversy is within the jurisdictional limits of this court;

C. The defendant(s) in this case largely represent state entities whom have fraudulently seized the operative power of state government for unlawful means against the Constitution and laws of the State and Federal government. (28 USC §1339);

D. Specifically, the defendants in this case operate within, and in aid of the highest civil, and criminal courts in the State of Texas. The Federal Court is the proper venue to correct abhorrent actions committed by state actors UNDER Color of State Law. (42 USC §1983);

E. The Plaintiff has alleged a conspiracy by multiple parties to interfere with civil rights - including Voting Franchise, depriving affected persons of rights and privileges secured by the U.S. Constitution. (42 USC §1985);

F. The amount in dispute exceeds \$75,000 USD. (28 USC §1332(a));

G. This case presents a question of the State's interpretation of the U.S. Constitution, significant U.S. Supreme Court precedent, and as such should be certified to the highest court of the State of Texas (Tex. Const. Art. V §3-c), (28 USC §1331 Federal Question);

H. The U.S. Attorney General for the Western District of Texas is a named defendant in this case, and as such the District Court has jurisdiction. (28 USC §1346), (18 USC §3332(a));

2. Parties and Service

A. Plaintiff, Anthony Norman, herein after ("Plaintiff"), can be contacted at TDCJ (Le Blanc Unit) 3695 FM 3514, # 01718789, Beaumont, TX 77705, Jefferson County, Texas;

B. Defendant(s):

i. U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Texas, hereinafter ("Defendant 1"), can be served at 903 San Jacinto Blvd. Ste. 334 Austin, TX 78701. Sued in official capacity;

ii. Kim Ogg, Harris County District Attorney, hereinafter ("Defendant 2"), can be served at: Harris County District Attorney's Office 500 Jefferson St. Ste. 600, Houston, TX 77002. Sued in official and individual capacity;

iii. Glenn Hegar, Comptroller, Texas, hereinafter ("Defendant 3"), can be served at: Texas Comptroller's Office, LBJ Bldg., 111 E. 17th St. Ste 104, Austin, TX 78774, P.O. Box 13528, Austin, TX 78711-3528. Sued in official, and individual capacity;

iv. Sharon Keller, Judge, Position 1, hereinafter ("Defendant 4"), can be served at Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, 201 W. 14th St. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12308, Capitol Station Austin, TX 78711-2308. Sued in her official, and individual capacity;

v. Mary Lou Keel, Judge, Position 2, hereinafter ("Defendant 5"), can be served at Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, 201 W. 14th St. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12308, Capitol Station Austin, TX 78711-2308. Sued in her official capacity;

vi. Bert Richardson, Judge, Position 3, hereinafter ("Defendant 6"), can be served at: Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, 201 W.

14th St. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12308, Capitol Station, Austin, TX 78711-2308. Sued in his official capacity;

vii. Kevin Yearly, Judge, Position 4, hereinafter ("Defendant 7"), can be served at: Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, 201 W. 14th St. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12308, Capitol Station, Austin, TX 78711-2308. Sued in his official capacity;

viii. Scott Walker, Judge, Position 5, hereinafter ("Defendant 8"), can be served at: Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, 201 W. 14th St. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12308, Capitol Station Austin, TX 78711-2308. Sued in his official capacity;

ix. Mike Keasler, Judge, Position 6, hereinafter ("Defendant 9"), can be served at: Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, 201 W. 14th St. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12308, Capitol Station, Austin, TX 78711-2308. Sued in his official capacity;

x. Barbara Hervey, Judge, Position 6, hereinafter ("Defendant 10"), can be served at: Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, 201 W. 14th St. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12308, Capitol Station Austin, TX 78711-2308. Sued in her official capacity;

xi. Michelle Slaughter, Judge, Position 8, hereinafter ("Defendant 11"), can be served at: Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, 201 W. 14th St. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12308, Capitol Station, [REDACTED] Austin, TX 78711-2308. Sued in her official capacity;

xii. David Newell, Judge, Position 9, hereinafter ("Defendant 12") can be served at: Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, 201 W. 14th St. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12308, Capitol Station, Austin, TX 78711-2308. Sued in his official

capacity;

xiii. Deana Williamson, Clerk, Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, hereinafter ("Defendant 13") can be served at: Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, 201 W. 14th St. RM 106, Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12308 Austin, TX 78711-2308. Sued in her official & individual capacities;

xiv. Nathan Hecht, Chief Justice, Texas Supreme Court, hereinafter ("Defendant 14"), can be served at: Texas Supreme Court Bldg. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12248 Austin, TX 78711-2248. Sued in his official and individual capacities;

xv. James D. Blacklock, Judge, Position 2, Texas Supreme Court, hereinafter ("Defendant 15"), can be served at: Texas Supreme Court, 201 W. 14th St. Supreme Court Bldg. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12248, Austin, TX 78711-2248. Sued in his official capacity;

xvi. Debra Lehrmann, Judge, Position 3, Texas Supreme Court, hereinafter ("Defendant 16"), can be served at: Texas Supreme Court ~~xxxx~~, 201 W. 14th St. Supreme Court Bldg. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12248 Austin, TX 78711-2248. Sued in her official capacity;

xvii. John Phillip Devine, Judge, Position 4, Texas Supreme Court, hereinafter ("Defendant 18"), can be served at: Texas Supreme Court, 201 W. 14th St. Supreme Court Bldg. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P. O. Box 12248 Austin, TX 78711-2248. Sued in his official capacity;

xviii. Paul Green, Judge, Position 5, Texas Supreme Court, hereinafter ("Defendant 17"), can be served at: Texas Supreme Court, 201 W. 14th St. Supreme Court Bldg. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12248 Austin, TX 78711-2248. Sued in his official capacity;

xix. John Brown, Judge, Position 6, Texas Supreme Court, hereinafter ("Defendant 19"), can be served at: Texas Supreme Court Bldg. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12248 Austin, TX 78711-2248. Sued in his official capacity;


xx. Jeffery S. Boyd, Judge, Position 7, Texas Supreme Court, hereinafter ("Defendant 20"), can be served at: Texas Supreme Court Bldg. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12248 Austin, TX 78711-2248. Sued in his official capacity;

xxi. Brett Busby, Judge, Position 8, Texas Supreme Court, hereinafter ("Defendant 21"), can be served at: Texas Supreme Court, 201 W. 14th St. Supreme Court Bldg. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12248 Austin, TX 78711-2248. Sued in his official capacity;

xxii. Eva Guzman, Judge, Position 9, Texas Supreme Court, hereinafter ("Defendant 22"), can be served at: Texas Supreme Court, 201 W. 14th St. Supreme Court Bldg. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12248 Austin, TX 78711-2248. Sued in her official capacity;

xxiii. Blake A. Hawthorne, Clerk, Texas Supreme Court, hereinafter ("Defendant 23"), can be served at: Texas Supreme Court, 201 W. 14th St. RM 104, Supreme Court Bldg. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12248 Austin, TX 78711-2248. Sued in his official and individual capacities;

xxiv. Christopher A. Prine, Clerk, Texas 14th Court of Appeals, hereinafter ("Defendant 24"), can be served at: 14th Court of Appeals, 301 Fannin St. RM 245, Houston, TX 77002. Sued in his official and individual capacities;

- xxv. Jeffery D. Kyle, Texas 3rd Court of Appeals, hereinafter ("Defendant 25"), can be served at: 3rd Court of Appeals, 209 W. 14th St., Price Daniel Sr. Bldg. RM 101, Austin, TX 78701-1614, P.O. Box 12247 Austin, TX 78711-2247. Sued in his official & individual capacities;
- xxvi. All person(s) allegedly employed as "STAFF WRIT ATTORNEY" from September 2012 to current, ("Defendant 26"), can be served at: Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, 201 W. 14th St. Supreme Court Bldg. Austin, TX 78701-1445, P.O. Box 12308 Austin, TX 78711-2308. Sued in his/her/ their individual capacities;
- xxvii. Thompson Prometric (aka. West Law®), hereinafter ("Defendant 27"), can be served at: 610 Opperman Dr. St. Paul, MN 55123;
- xxviii. Matthew Bender & Company, Inc., hereinafter ("Defendant 28"), can be served at: 
- xxiv. Lori Chambers Gray, Judge, 262nd District Court, hereinafter ("Defendant 29"), can be served at 201 Caroline St. 13th Floor Houston, TX 77002. Sued in her official capacity;
- xxx. Tammy Chapman, Mail Supervisor, TDCJ, hereinafter ("Defendant 30"), can be served at: Texas Department of Criminal Justice P.O. Box 99 Huntsville, TX 77342. Sued in her individual, and official capacities;
31. ^{Margarita} ~~Martha~~ Thomas, Admin Assit., TDCJ, hereinafter ("Defendant 31"), can be served at: Texas Department of Criminal Justice P.O. Box 99 Huntsville, TX 77342. Sued in her individual capacity;
32. Maria S. Cervantes, Admin Assit., TDCJ, hereinafter ("Defendant 32"), can be served at: Texas Department of Criminal Justice 3695 FM 3514 Beaumont, TX 77705. Sued in her individual, and official capacities.

3. Operative Facts

Summary:

The RICO(- appellate) defendants in this case have devised, and implemented a system to effectively deny the average citizen, prisoner, or non-preferred lawyer the general ability to use the State of Texas Appellate Courts in effective review of lawful petitions for grievance. Some defendants have covered up their unlawful activities through the use of mail fraud, and wire fraud. The parties have engaged in an over-reaching scheme to embezel public funds in order to employ so-called staff writ attorney(s) who implement their plans, and have concealed this activity. The parties for years have issued "Notices of Action" ■ purporting causes have been adjudicated in the Court of Criminal Appeals, and Texas Supreme Court knowing that the proper number of Judges, nor a Quorum was established, and that no ORDER, or Pronouncement in Open Court has been made.

The RICO (TDCJ - mail) defendants in this case have engaged in a criminal enterprise affecting the U.S. Mails wherein the defendant(s) use the color of state law to steal U.S. Mail parcels, block prisoners from ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, and prohibit communication with the general public without consent, or legal authority.

A. Texas Supreme Court:

i. Cause no. 21-0550, IN REVIEW OF: 3rd District Court of Appeals ("COA") #03-19-00297-CV, STYLE: NORMAN v. WILLIAMSON, TYPE: PETITION FOR REVIEW,

a. Plaintiff, challenged the COA's affirmation, and the reasoning it used to justify the 345th District Court's ambiguous ORDER. As cited by the Plaintiff, either the

345th had no jurisdiction to grant mandamus relief against the defendant(s) and award compensatory damages - as provided via Tex. Const. Art. V §8 (general jurisdiction), or that the Court did not have jurisdiction¹ because it found that the actions and / or inactions of the defendants were legally authorized, and therefore not actionable (a frivolous request).

Notably, the 345th dismissed the defendant(s) with prejudice - implying jurisdiction, and a merits based review of the issues. (Upon a request for Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law - the hearing Judge simply cited her refusal to do so. The COA refused to seek compliance with Tex. Civil Procedure Rule 269 - upon request / notice);

b. On Direct Appeal, the COA instead of requiring a Findings of Fact chose only to address the jurisdictional issue. It cited that both the Clerk and Judge Keller had SOVERIGN IMMUNITY, from a Writ of Mandamus (-requesting the performance of a ministerial duty), and that the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals ("TCCA") opinion cited in Ex parte Coronado, 508 S.W.3d261(Tex. Crim. App. 2016)² was controlling.

c. As interpreted on Direct Appeal from the 345th by the 3rd COA, the Plaintiff, sought to Challenge the Constitu-

1. The 345th District Court signed an ORDER March 25, 2019, citing it granted both the plea to the jurisdiction, and motion to dismiss, having had a non-evidentiary hearing.

2. Ex parte Coronado, cites no statutory, or constitutional basis for the court's departure from the plain meanings of the Texas Constitution, or other statutory provisions. Further, the opinion cites less than a quorum of judges participating (less than 5) making the text a nullity at law.

tionality of a Statute. The Plaintiff's challenge actually questioned how the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals("TCCA") has deliberately mis-interpreted the plain text of the Texas Constitution, Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure ("TRAP"), and Texas Code of Criminal Procedures (TCCP), some how SECRETLY DECIDING IT COULD SOMEHOW MAKE RULINGS ON CASES WITHOUT HAVING ANY TYPE OF WRITING, OR RECORD SHOWING A QUORUM OF JUDGES ACTUALLY RENDERED A DECISION, OR THAT IT NOW HAD THE ABILITY TO DELEGATE THEIR JUDICIAL DECISION MAKING AUTHORITY TO SO-CALLED STAFF WRIT ATTORNEYS - whom are unknown, and unauthorized court personnel;

Plaintiff, also raised issue with the TCCA's use of an apparent signaling system used between itself, and the various District Courts to selectively apply the law as it is actually written (providing a limited few due process) while denying the bulk of petitioners even a cursory review, and much less than an actual rendered legally cognizable decision.

- ii. In the course of this case the defendant's of the TCCA have admitted that they have for years operated via a directive established in an unknown policy referred to as INTERNAL RULES³, which the TCCA uses to pre-screen, and dismiss the vast majority of cases / matters filed in the court through singular action / discretion of the Clerk of the TCCA, through the unknowable actions of a staff writ attorney, or a single judge acting on behalf of all the judges of the court without, and sometimes with consent of the elected judges of the court.⁴

3. Tex. R. App. Proc. Rule 76 (published in 1997) cites:all internal rules of the TCCA have been revoked upon implementation of TRAP Rule 76.

4. Exparte Dawson, 509S.W.3d 294,298(Tex.Crim. App. 2016) cites: first revealed long-standing practices of the TCCA, including the employment of so-called "Staff Writ Attorney(s)" whom are granted the authority of all the elected judges of the TCCA to dispose of issues before the court without any written record, and with or without and actual judge of the court's consent.

iii.. The TCCA defendant(s) through counsel have attempted to impress upon the Plaintiff their majestic status as public officials, and their divine ability to selectively follow the Texas Constitution, Texas Statutory Law, Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure, Texas Government Code, and State Penal Code. Apparently, laws only apply to the little people. Through their interpretation the TCCA:

- a. has decided that the petitions arriving in the court are to be afforded discretionary review⁵;
- b. can re-write the laws of the state on a case by case basis when it suits the court^{6,7,8,9};
- c. does not have to adhere to the rules published in Tex. R. App. Proc.
- d. even though the TCCA is a Court of Record, that it does not have to actually make Official State of Texas records which are legally cognizable as official action;
- e. can break the criminal laws of the State of Texas without recourse;^{10, 11,12,13}
- iv. So far, the defendant(s) have refused to produce the alleged secret order referred to as internal operating procedures^{4,13}
- iv. Plaintiff, had sought through mandamus - a FINAL DISPOSITION to his still pending Request for Petition for Discretionary Review.¹⁴ This petition was filed in January of 2013, and is still pending. To date NO ORDER has issued from

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- 5. Tex. Const. Art. V §4 Court of Criminal Appeals; Judges
 - 6. Tex. Gov. Code §22.106 Commissioners of Court of Criminal Appeals
 - 7. Tex. Penal Code §36.04 Improper Influence
 - 8. ~~Tex.~~ Tex. Const. Art. V §31 Court administration and rule-making authority
 - 9. Tex. Const. Art. II §1 Division of Powers; three separate departments, (...)
 - 10. Tex. Const. Art. III § 44 Compensation of public officers, servants, agents ...
 - 11. Tex. Penal Code §32.48 Simulating Legal Process
 - 12. Tex. Gov. Code §22.108 Rules of Appellate Procedure in Criminal Cases
 - 13. Exparte Coronado, 508 S.W. 3d 261 (Tex. Crim App. 2016)
 - 14. Tex. R. App. Proc. Rule 69.4 Clerk's Duties

the Clerk of the TCCA satisfying TRAP Rule 69.4, and returning jurisdiction back to the 14th Court of Appeals. In Texas, it is a statutory requirement that a challenged appellate decision of a State Appellate Court be certified by the highest court's clerk before issuance of the Mandate, and in addition, in the case of a challenged criminal conviction, a Felony Conviction will only finalize after the TCCA's review. By law the TCCA is obligated to ~~RENDER~~ sometype of official decision on PD-1488-12¹⁵;

v. Plaintiff, also sought through mandamus final disposition of all his pending Applications for Writ of Habeas Corpus, again seeking a legally cognizable decision on the merits as guaranteed by the Tex. Constitution¹⁶. These applications have been pending at various intervals from 2015. See: TCCA "WR-76,389-08", "WR-76,389-10", "WR-76,389-12", which largley present the same 101 unadjudicated grounds for relief¹⁷;

vi. It now appears that in the same manner that the TCCA uses to clear its' DOCKET - without a legally cognizable decision, that the Texas Supreme Court is also engaged in the same practice, violating the Court's public rulings, State Constitution, and statutory laws¹⁸.

- a. Clerk Hawthorne, has removed cause no. 21-0550 from the court's docket, and mailed a "Notice of Action" attesting that the cause was denied August 27, 2021.;
- b. Clerk Hawthorne's Notice of Action fails to recite: which if any of the Tex. Sup. Judges' actually participated in deciding the matter, is unsigned, not issued per curiam, or by an en banc court, and is uncertified;
- c. Clerk Hawthorne has refused all request for an official

15. Tex. Code Crim. Proc. Art. §4.04 Court of Criminal Appeals 2 (b)

16. Tex. Const. Art. I §12

17. TEX. CODE CRIM. PROC. RULE 1.08 Habeas Corpus

18. Tex. App. Proc. Rule 56.5 Return of Documents to Court of Appeals

Certified copy of the order, or transcript entered into the minutes of the court which would show a legally cognizable decision was had:

vii. The 3rd COA Clerk Kyle has already issued the Mandate despite not having a certified copy of an order as mandated by TRAP Rule 56.5¹⁸.

viii. In practice all the clearks of the COA, follow the TCCA, a -nd Tex. Sup. in a practice of reporting these alleged actions taken - which are not actual legally cognizable decisions of the States' highest appellate court to the vari-ous legal publishes such as West Law, and Lexis for wider desimination, and concealment. These publishers have refus ed to require a certified record before publication - continuing the fraud.

ix. Cause no. 20-0276, Petition for Writ of Mandamus, STYLE:
IN RE NORMAN

a. Plaintiff, filed a Petition for Writ of Mandamus in the in the Texas Supreme Court, an original petition on March 20, 2020;

b. Plaintiff, sought mandamus relief against:

1. Judge Lori Chambers Gray, of the 262nd District Court, Harris County, Texas - seeking to compel Judge Gray to rule on a Motion to Vacate Void Judgment in cause no. 1248767, which had been pending in her court. Plaintiff, had allege -d that the prior Judge of the 262nd had RENDERED judgment in the case with a known mandatory disqualifying status having been counsel in the case for the Harris County District Attorney's Office, as interpreted under rules of Judicial Administration, Tex. Const. Art. V §11, and TESCO opinion. Todate Judge Gray has refused to consider the matter;

2. Whether or not a disqualified Judge before a case begins is an obvious issue of Judicial Administration, and has no bearing on deliberative matters conducted after the trial started;
3. Clerk Christopher A. Prine of the 14th COA - seeking to compel Clerk Prine to withdraw the Mandate he issued in cause no. 14-11-0433-cr - citing:
 - a. To date Clerk Prine has yet to receive a Certified Order refusing, granting, or denying PD-1488-12 as required by TRAP 69.4;
 - b. As of August 20, 2020 the 14th COA has opined that:
 - i. The Clerk of the TCCA filed a fictitious notice of action citing a disposition which never occurred;
 - ii. That Clerk Prine was tricked in to issuing the Mandate
 - iii. That the Clerk of the TCCA also published the Notice of Action on the Internet for public consumption;
 - iv. That the Plaintiff's fight is not with the 14th COA, but with the TCCA;
 - v. That since TRAP Rule 18 did not specifically prohibit Clerk Prine from issuing the Mandate, that it was ok; (:))
4. Clerk Jeffery D. Kyle of the 3rd COA - seeking to compel Clerk Kyle to submit the filed Appellee, and Appellant Briefs to the 3rd COA, which had been pending for 6+ months. (The underlying cause ~~was~~ was submitted in cause no. 03-19-00297-cv February 11, 2021, and is the subject of Tex. Sup. 21-0550;
5. As in cause no. 21-0550, cause 20-0276 was allegedly

19. TESCO AMER. Inc. v. STRONG IND., 221 SW3d 550 (Tex. 2006) holding: Counsel that becomes a judge has an assumed imputed knowledge of any case present in the firm of their employment before being seated to the bench, and disqualification is mandatory.

denied denied without an opinion (ORDER) being issued in writing, or orally in open court by a quorum of judges. Clerk Hawthorne reported that this denial occurred May15, 2020. After multiple request Clerk Hawthorne to date has refused to or failed to produce a certified record - he has even refused purchase of the alleged record.

B. TDCJ Mail (RICO) ■ defendants

The Plaintiff is currently housed on the Le Blanc Unit of the Texas Department of Criminal Justice, and as such is subject to various rules applied in the effort to maintain a secure facility. For some reason, various mailroom supervisors have joined a criminal conspiracy to violate those written policies of TDCJ in violation of State, and Federal Laws. These state actors in the guise of following DRC policy have chosen to target certain mails being sent or received by persons on TDCJ prisons either stealing U.S. Mail out right, delaying its delivery, or refusing ■ delivery - claiming a wrong address. In particular the Plaintiff has had:

- i. Stamped Legal mail sent to the Sheriff of Fannin County to an inmate in the county lockup - before his case has been adjudicated taken, and not returned on the promise that Plaintiff had broken a rule trying to communicate to a TDCJ Offender - unit to unit;
- ii. Election ballots - over the past two election cycles a Ms. Tammy Chapman has apparently (as reported by the mailroom supervisors expressed an opinion that people in TDCJ should not be able to vote - even when properly registered by the Secretary of State - not having had their Felony Conviction finalized by review in the TCCA.

TDCJ's Policy explicitly cites some inmates can vote, ■ as does the election code, but these Mailroom Personnel continue to act Ultra Vires with an expressed intent to

block the ballot box. The Director Review System does not fix the problem as it is not actually being implemented in a committee format. DRC via reports from those same mailroom supervisors does not keep minutes of actions taken. All it takes is one rouge employee to effect whether or not a particular person will receive mail, or have his/her mail confiscated without payment, or a valid penological reason.

- iii. Plaintiff has had the last two absentee ballots stolen from him: 1.) Before he received the ballot (2020), and recently after he sealed, and deposited the mail for postal delivery having been stamped and sealed (2021).

C. Court of Record

- i. The Texas Supreme Court is a Court of Record
- ii. The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals is a Court of Record

BOTH COURTS HAVE SELECTIVELY DECIDED THAT MOST OF THE TIME THEY DONT ACTUALLY HAVE TO PROVIDE ANY DUE PROCESS

<<<Plaintiff contends they do not want to rule on his case because the errors are deliberate, fundamental, and grossly obvious. By refusing to rule Texas saves itself from yet another wrongful conviction, and in this case, concealed by those who have a duty to see that justice is done >>>

The Chief Justice, and Presiding Judge both have independent Administrative Duties under Texas Rules of Judicial Administration to keep, and maintain the records of the court. Neither Judge seems bothered by the fact that thousands of cases - the majority of the docket in the TCCA just disappears from view. Tex.

■ R. Judicial Admin 12.4

4. Allegations

A. Rackateering Activity (18USC§ 1962)

- i. Defendant(s) 2-14, 23 - 28, have engaged in a criminal conspiracy falsley reporting alleged legal decisions from the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, and Texas Supreme Court in a coordinated effort to deny certain groups of citizens thier legitimate right to use the adjudicative process of those courts. Using this scheme the defendant(s) have fraudulently embezeled significant state funds as compensation for individuals who aid the parties in carrying out the scheme. Primarily it appears the scheme is designed to target convicted individuals, and persons whom have not conducted business with known attorneys to the court;
 - ii. In furtherance of their conspiracy, the defendant(s) 2-14, 23-28 have mailed via U.S. Mail, and electronically published alleged judicial decisions of each court which were not RENDERED via a majority of a quorum of judges of the various courts as required by law. Said electronic publication occurs via the internet, and or common carrier in interstate commerce. The cited defendants here publish thousands of fraudulent decisions a year in this manner;
 - iii. Further, the defendants involved in this scheme present thier false decisions in the various Federal and State courts as official government records in an attempt to thwart the legitimate review of state decisions to the demise of like situated persons such as the Plaintiff;
- 'OFFICER OF THE COURT HAS NO IMMUNITY WHEN VIOLATING A CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT, FROM LIABILITY FOR THEY ARE DEEMED TO KNOW THE LAW.' OWEN v. INDEPENDENCE, 100 S.Ct 1398.*
- iv. Defendant 3, Texas Comptroller has allowed this scheme to flourish and continue even once notified of its unlawful nature, and has refused the Plaintiff his Civil Right per Tex. Gov. Code §601.007.²⁰

v. Defendant(s) 30-32 have combined into a criminal enterprise whose chief objective appears to be interfering with the U.S. Postal Service, and preventing eligible inmates from exercising the right to vote;

vi. Defendant 2 has specifically sought to maintain an known wrongful conviction. This defendant has a duty to disclose all exculpatory evidence before, during, and after trial. Even though requested Defendant 2 refuses to produce:

a. Exculpatory video of 3year old 12/01/2008;

b. Complete cell phone records ~~for~~ for all telephone numbers on AT&T Cellular Records of Plaintiff, which have been blocked from his perview by the Harris County D.A. since 12/03/2008;

c. All video evidence - unmodified (edited);

d. Do not call listing for Harris County Detective personnel involved in case (false testimony witnesses);

e. termination records for Det. Henry Palacios, A.J. Kelly, Ben Kattrib);

f. False affidavit presented by Collen Barnett to the grand jury - disavowed by Sgt. Palacios;

g. Termination / employee records for Carolyn Sckerl Allen, Brian Nactigall (terminated Asst. D. A.'s);

h. Full name of Judge Denise Bradley while employed in the Harris County D.A. 's Office including start / termination dates;

B. Refusal to Preform Ministerial Duties

1. U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Texas (Austin)

a. Plaintiff has attempted multiple times to contact the U.S. Attorney, and report the various violations of Federal Law

20. Tex. Gov. Code § 601.007 Evidence of Qualification of Office

21. Tex. Gov. Code § 601.005 Governor to commission state or county officers

seeking an investigation ;

- b. Plaintiff requested action per 28 USC §3332, to actually bring notice of the Defendant(s) RICO activities to a Special Grand Jury of the Western District of Texas;
- c. The U.S. Attorney has ignored all correspondence / request for relief;

2. 42 USC §1983 Civil Right Violation(s)

a. Plaintiff, has attempted review in the various state courts on which the judges in this case now occupy an elected position. Due to the ongoing scheme to conceal the unlawful acts of other court personnel, it has been impossible to ~~make~~ receive a legitimate legally cognizable state court adjudication on the merits;

b. Defendant(s) 15-22, who may, or may not be involved in the major RICO activity have failed to diligently adhere to the business of the court, and state.

c. Plaintiff has a State, and Federal right of Access to Courts, which includes a Petition for Redress of Grievance, and Right to Due Process;

d. The various courts still have petitions, and motions which have not been officially resolved including:

1. Texas Supreme Court(cause no.):

- i. 21-0550 Petition for Review;
- ii. 20-0276 Writ of Mandamus;

2. Texas Court of Criminal Appeals (cause no.):

- i. "PD-1488-12" Petition for Discretionary Review;
- ii. "WR-76,389-08" Application for Writ of Habeas Corpus;
- iii. "WR-76,389-10" " " " " ;
- iv. "WR-76,389-12" " " " " ;

3. 262nd District Court

~~"MOTION TO SET ASIDE VOID JUDGMENT";~~
i. cause no. 1248767 ~~"Motion to Vacate Void Judgement"~~

4. 3rd Court of Appeals (cause no.):

i. 03-19-00297-CV Mandate issued without Jurisdiction;

5. 14th Court of Appeals (cause no.):

i. 14-11-00433-CR Mandate issued without jurisdiction;

PLAINTIFF IS ENTITLED TO DUE PROCESS

5. Relief Requested

A. Injunctive Relief

- i. Plaintiff seeks final disposition of all pending cases in each respective court, including the withdrawal of Mandates not authorized by law to be issued;
- ii. Plaintiff seeks the presentment to all alleged ~~violations~~ violations of Federal Criminal Law to a Federal Grand Jury of the Western District of Texas;
- iii. Plaintiff seeks an injunction against the defendants, prohibiting the publication, and distribution of reported Texas cases which do not have a corresponding certified record indicating a quorum of judges participated, and decided the issue presented with a majority concurrence of a panel, or en banc court as organized to hear the matter before the court;
- iv. Plaintiff seeks a prohibition of payments to all non-state employees - persons without the certificate described in TX. Gov. Code § 601.005 on the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, and exclusion from the State Employees Retirement Fund for persons found to have been "employed without such a

certificate from the Govenor - past, and present;

v. Plaintiff seeks full disclosure of all exclupatory evidence currently being held by Defendant 2, or other government agencies under her controll, or access;

vi. Plaintiff, seeks an injunction to prevent the mail RICO defendants from interfering with the U.S. Mail, or applying Ultra Vires policies not sanctioned by thier employing organization;

B. Damages - sought from individuals, and corporations being sued in their individual capacities:

i. Plaintiff seeks \$2500 / day from all individual RICO Appellate Defendants, for the period of the conspiracy against the Plaintiff (September 1, 2012 to current;

ii. Plaintiff seeks 100, 000 per missed election, and \$10,0-00 per letter mis-appropriated by the RICO mail defendants ;

iii. Plaintiff seeks nominal damages of \$1.00;

iv. Plaintiff seeks all other compensatory damages to which he is entitled;

6. Attorney's Fees (42 USC §1988)

Request is made for all cost, and reasonable and necessary attorney's fees incurred by the Plaintiff, including all fees necessary in the event of an appeal of this cause to the 5th circuit court of Appeals, and / or U.S. Supreme Court as the

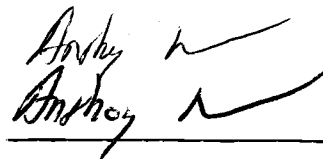
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21. 18 USC §3332(a) Special Grand Jury Powers and duties
22. Milliken v. Meyer, 61 S.Ct. 339 (1940) holding: a void judgment is addressable anytime because the court never had the authority to make the original proclamation

court deems equitable, and just.

7. Prayer

WHEREFORE PREMIS CONSIDERED, Plaintiff prays that Defendant-(s) be cited to appear and answer herein and that on final trial hereof declaratory judgment be granted as requested herein and Plaintiff be awarded cost, reasonable attorney's fees, and all other such relief that may be awarded at law or equity.

Respectfully submitted,

Handwritten signature of Anthony Norman in black ink, consisting of a stylized 'A' followed by 'nthony' and a flourish.

11/02/2021

Anthony Norman

Pro Se / IN PROPTIA PERSONA

#01718789 Le Blanc
3695 FM 3514
Beaumont, TX 77705